

## US REPRESENTATIVES FIGHT HARD FOR DECISION ON ATOM CONTROL

### SOVIET DELEGATE ATTACKS AMERICAN PROPOSAL

#### "CONTRADICTION OF UNO PRINCIPLES"

New York, Dec. 30. The United States today fought hard for a decision on atomic control which would not permit the veto on the punishment of nations breaking the atomic code.

The problem was submitted to the full United Nations Atomic Energy Commission in the form of an 89 page report which laid the ground work for a complete system of international control and inspection advocated by the United States.

Every section of the report was approved by at least 10 delegates of the 12 member commission, except the controversial provisions on the veto.

The majority were said to be divided on the matter of wording and not because of a fundamental split on the necessity for prompt unhindered punishment.

The American delegate, Mr. Bernard Baruch, went to the meeting determined to demand a vote on his contention that the word veto must be specifically included in the report. The long document was completed by Friday by a commission of delegates sitting as a Working Committee. Russia did not participate in the final work on the report and the Soviet position was doubtful as the commission met today.

Poland obtained in the hope that the five great Powers could achieve unanimity before the "show down" came.

The report was written for the United Nations Security Council and is due to be submitted by to-morrow (Tuesday).

In the main, the report followed the lines of the plan proposed by Mr. Baruch last June, when the Commission first met to form an international system of control and inspection established by treaty among the nations.

The treaty would establish an international authority having broad powers to handle atomic energy and any new developments in the atomic field.—Associated Press.

#### Instant Soviet Attack

Lake Success, Dec. 30.

A Soviet attack on the American plan for the control of atomic power was made immediately the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission assembled for what was regarded as one of its vital sessions.

Mr. Andrei Gromyko declared that the United Nations plan put forward by Mr. Bernard Baruch was "in contradiction to the principles of the United Nations." He said that Mr. Baruch's proposal to eliminate the use of the veto from an international atomic treaty was contrary to the Charter.

M. Gromyko added, however, that "in spite of the serious defects of the United States proposals, the Soviet Government has no objections to discussing the plan in detail."

The Soviet Government considered it necessary that the above-mentioned and other defects in the American draft be removed to bring it into conformity with the decisions of the General Assembly and the Charter.

"By the decision of the General Assembly on December 14, it was recognized that the Security Council should proceed without delay with the formulation of practical measures for general regulation and reduction of armaments."

"By the same decision, the prohibition and elimination of national armaments of atomic and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction are recognized as an urgent objective."

"In accordance with this the Atomic Energy Commission must apply the above-mentioned decision of the Assembly as the basis for its work."

**Prohibition of War Weapons**  
"It follows that the Atomic Energy Commission should submit, without delay, to the Security Council its proposals on the prohibition of atomic and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction and its proposals on the establishment of an international system of control of atomic energy and other indicated kinds of weapons."

The United States proposals do not altogether conform with this decision.

M. Gromyko said that the General Assembly's decision, with which the American proposals were in contradiction, left no obscurity as to within which United Nations organ the international control system should be set up.

The American proposals provide for the creation, under a special treaty, of an "international authority" with broad powers for atomic energy control, said M. Gromyko. "However, this authority is not granted real possibilities to exercise these powers."

"On the other hand, the basis of effective activities by the Security Council—bearing the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace—are undermined by these proposals, since they provide that the principle of unanimity of the great powers should not be applicable when the Security Council takes its decision on sanctions in cases when it is determined that the treaty is violated."

Mr. Baruch, originator of the United States plan, made no reply to the report, but confined himself to the adoption of his amended report.

Mr. Paul Hasluck, of Australia, suggested that M. Gromyko's desire for a point by point discussion could be met, but added: "For six months we have worked on these problems and now the Soviet representative apparently wants us to start all over again. The importance of the work does not warrant such dilatory process."

**Britain Approves Report**  
Britain's Sir Alexander Cadogan, approving the report, said on the question of the veto: "I must declare that the British Government attaches the greatest importance to the principle that there must be no veto protection of violations of the Charter."

The provision might have been otherwise worded, but it was now clear that the Soviet Government did not accept the principle itself and that mere verbal changes in the report would not win their approval at this stage.

Disposing of Russia's objection to the establishment of international control within the framework of the United Nations instead of the Security Council, Sir Alexander said: "After all, the phrases used in the report cannot deprive the Security Council of any of its powers."

M. Alexandre Parodi, of France, regretted deeply the situation in which the Commission now found itself, where it was apparent that some disagreement still remained.

M. Parodi declared: "As the French delegation agrees with the substance of the Atomic Energy Commission's report and with the goal which it is desirable to achieve, the French delegation will vote for its adoption."

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, of China, approving the report, said: "We have no difficulty in accepting limitation of the exercise of the right of veto."

**Dutch Support**  
The Dutch delegate, who supported the report, suggested that it should be voted in two sections, one consisting of the controversial part referring to the veto and the other of the rest of the report.

After the suggestion by Dr. Oscar Lange (Poland) that the Commission's report might be sent to the Security Council without a formal vote, the Commission adjourned.

When the Commission re-assembled later, the report was voted on and was passed by ten affirmative votes, with two abstentions—Russia and Poland.

The five-point plan contained in the report embodied the United Nations plan for the control of atomic energy.

(Continued on Page 4)

### VIET NAMH ATTACKS ON NAM DINH

Paris, Dec. 31.

Viet Namh troops yesterday mounted repeated severe attacks against French positions at Nam Dinh, key town controlling the mouth of the Red River, southeast of Hanoi, the French General Staff reported in dispatches from the Far East.

The attacks on the French positions were described as "incessant" and "very violent." Nationalist forces poured streams of mortar fire against French fortifications guarding the garrison.

At Pont des Rapides, about five miles northeast of Hanoi, French troops fought off a Viet Namh patrol which attempted to push through French lines, the communiqué said.

**Situation At Xao Ninh**  
Further to the northeast, at Bac Ninh, French troops holding the town, the citadel, an old Chinese fort and the military barracks as well as underlying villages, fanned out into the countryside without encountering any resistance.

Viet Namh troops surrounding the coastal towns of Hue, capital of Annam, and Tourane, midway between Haiphong and Saigon in the centre of the colony, bolstered their siege with reinforcements.

In the meantime, Marius Moutet, Minister for Colonies, visited Phnom Penh for an official call on the King of Cambodia.

The Cambodian Premier, Iouk Keu, welcoming Moutet, stressed the need for French economic assistance in the reconstruction of the French New Asia region.—Associated Press.

#### Opposing Views

Paris, Dec. 31.

Top-ranking French officials in Indo-China yesterday took opposing views of plans to end the strife there, as other dispatches told of fresh fighting between French and Viet Namh troops.

Colonial Minister Marius Moutet, now visiting the colony, was quoted in the Paris newspaper France Soir as saying that the French Government was ready to negotiate a settlement with President Ho Chi Minh, head of the Viet Namh Nationalists.

Gen. Philippe Leclerc, at the same time, said in a public statement at Saigon that troop reinforcements were on the way to re-establish French authority.

"France has the means to re-establish order," Gen. Leclerc said. "Admiral d'Arzonville, High Commissioner to Indo-China, arrived on Sunday at Hanoi, scene of sharp fighting between Viet Namh and French troops. Hanoi dispatches said Viet Namh troops continued to shell the French garrison in the city with artillery and mortars."

There was no definite word yesterday as to the whereabouts of President Ho Chi Minh and his attitude toward the reported moves for negotiations. He was reported several days ago by the Viet Namh radio to have set up his government at Haiphong, outside Hanoi, after leaving Hanoi during the recent fighting.—Associated Press.

**150 Europeans Killed**  
Saigon, Dec. 30.

The French Headquarters today reported that 150 European civilians have been killed in Hanoi and the same number has been missing since the fighting began.—United Press.

### CIRCULAR HITS SARAWAK 'LIKE AN ATOM BOMB'

London, Dec. 30.

The Malayan Union of Sarawak protested in a telegram received in London today against the circular, said to have been issued by the Sarawak Chief Secretary, threatening the dismissal of any Government servant "associating himself with anti-cession activities."

The Union also attacked the British Government's statement of December 8, after the London talks, the Congress Secretary-General stated.—Routier.

They had a "full discussion" with Gandhi on matters including the British Government's statement of December 8, after the London talks, the Congress Secretary-General stated.—Routier.

The Government's action. It appears that the authorities are trying by every possible means to restrain the indigenous population from protesting against the illegal action.

(The Malayan Union claims that the action was illegal on the ground that the majority of representatives on the State Council had voted against it.)

Regarding the ban against Mr. Brooke's entry, the telegram stated: "The people are ready to give him a great, peaceful welcome. The people of Sarawak remain firm in their loyalty to the Tuau Muda and Raja Muda as rulers of Sarawak.—Routier.

### "Tragic Blunder" To Revise U.S. Immigration Standards

Washington, Dec. 30.

Senator Chapman Revercomb today warned the new Republican Congress that it would be a "tragic blunder" if the American immigration standards were revised to permit the entry of persons "imbued with a Communist line of thought."

A report on the admission of displaced persons is one of several studies prepared for the Senate Republican Steering Committee for guidance in forming legislative policies.

Senator Revercomb said the new Congress should take no action on the report.

**NEWSPAPERMEN ON TREASON CHARGE**

Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.

A jury here has indicted Douglas Chandler and Robert Best, two expatriate American newspapermen, on charges of treason for allegedly acting as "Nazi mouthpieces" over Berlin radio during the war.

Conviction would carry a sentence of death by hanging.—Routier.

The immigration of displaced persons at the price of possible economic or political turmoil in our own midst.

The report did not include any recommendations for legislation, but said advocates of allowing displaced persons to immigrate from Europe in excess quotas or under unused wartime quotas apparently gave little consideration to the United States well-being.

The report added: "Many who seek entrance to this country have little concept of our form of government. Many come from lands where Communism had its first growth and dominates the political thought and philosophy of the people."

Senator Revercomb recommended study of the question whether the United States should permit the immigration of displaced persons who were not desired in their own country or unwilling to accept the "new dominant politics of their own countries," and added: "We cannot ignore the distressing plight of many of these people who suffer as a result of the ravages of the war."

"But in helping them," Senator Revercomb asked, "should we be giving them in Europe to re-establish themselves there... or should we permit them to come to this country in large numbers and have our people assume the burden of caring for and directing them here?"—United Press.

**Nehru Has Political Talks With Gandhi**

London, Dec. 30.

Pandit Nehru, Vice-President of the Indian Interim Government, arrived in Calcutta by air today after political talks with Gandhi, accompanied by the President of the All-India Congress, Kripalani, the New Delhi radio reported.

They had a "full discussion" with Gandhi on matters including the British Government's statement of December 8, after the London talks, the Congress Secretary-General stated.—Routier.

The Government's action. It appears that the authorities are trying by every possible means to restrain the indigenous population from protesting against the illegal action.

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### RADAR FOR COMMERCIAL AVIATION URGED

Washington, Dec. 30.

Investigation of the delays in adapting radar flying to aid commercial aviation was urged today in the wake of the costly Constellation crash near Shannon Airport, Ireland.

Surviving crew members reported the plane suffered no mechanical trouble before plunging through low-lying clouds into Fergus River late on Saturday.

This and other information led Government and the Airline authorities here to believe that the crash which killed 13 persons was probably due to bad weather with the added possibility of some error by the pilot.

Mr. Robert B. Sibley, of New England and Governor of Aviation Writers' Association, meanwhile proposed to the Civil Aeronautics Board inquiry to determine why radar devices used in bad weather by the military services were not applied to civil aviation.

Mr. Sibley said the CAB should investigate why the Civil Aeronautics Administration "insists on experimenting belatedly" with radar when it already is ready for routine use.

The CAB carries out safety regulations framed by the CAB and must approve flying aids before they are used by airlines. Radar backers also cited the disastrous Shannon crash on Christmas Day as an example of accidents which might have been avoided if the most efficient radar equipment had been in standard operation.—United Press.

**SIAM MAY BAN "ANNA AND THE KING OF SIAM"**

Singapore, Dec. 30.

The Siam Government is reported to be contemplating a ban on the film, "Anna and the King of Siam," in which the British actor, Rex Harrison, is starred with Irene Dunne.

The reason given is "alleged indignity to the Siam throne."

According to the report the Siam Government publicity department announced that the board of film censors would subject "Anna and the King of Siam" to a rigorous examination.

Officials of 20th century Fox said that the film was not due for release in Bangkok for at least another year due to heavy bookings elsewhere in the Far East.—Associated Press.

**CZECHS BAN HUNGARIAN CARDINAL**

Budapest, Dec. 30.

The Hungarian Roman Catholic Primate, Cardinal Mindszenty, has cancelled his visit to Czechoslovakia because the Czech-Slovak authorities were said to have declared that he could enter the country only if he confined his activities to church matters. It was reported today.

The Primate stated recently that he wanted to go to Czechoslovakia to contact the Czech-Slovak church in the interests of "persecuted" Hungarians in Czechoslovakia.—Routier.

There will be no issue of the Hong Kong Telegraph to-morrow, New Year's Day.

**STOP PRESS**

**DIXIE TIGHE DIES**

Tokyo, Dec. 31.

Dixie Tighe, correspondent for the New York Post died today.—Associated Press.

## "CORDON OF CONSIDERABLE FORCE" AROUND NATHANYA

Jerusalem, Dec. 30. British troops to-night threw a "cordon of considerable force" round a large area of the Jewish township of Nathanya and began a house to house search for the terrorists responsible for the flogging last night of the Arab hero, Major "Paddy" Brett, of the British Sixth Airborne Division.

Fifteen Jews were held for further questioning during the comb-out by men of the Second Parachute Brigade at Nathanya to-night.

Staff Sergeant Gordon Bentham, one of the British non-commissioned officers flogged by the terrorists, said that the terrorists told him "tell your officers this time we are whipping anyone we catch. Next time we shall kill them."

Bentham said he was lashed by "something like a thin black cable" across his back. "As the ten armed Jews slashed the whipping they were becoming hysterical and some of them giggled."

Staff Sergeant Gillam, who was given 18 lashes at Rikhon Le Zion, near Tel Aviv, said he was stripped to his underclothes before three Jews "got to work on him."

"We have nothing against you, sergeant—it is all against your government and what they are doing to our prisoners of war," the terrorists told him.

The floggings were strongly condemned to-day by the official Jewish Agency spokesman in London who he said: "The British Empire will not be damaged by the Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorist group, but the future of the Jewish people may well be so damaged."

The spokesman said that the floggings had been described in the British Press as a reprisal for the act of judicial flogging performed on a Jewish youth. He added that there was no parallel between the two acts. The British troops were the disciplined forces of the nation. The Jewish terrorists had repudiated the discipline of their own nation.

The spokesman pointed out that terrorist groups in Palestine appeared to have no conception of the honour created by attacking the prime of the British Army.

The Jewish Agency, the spokesman said, would have been prepared to make out a case against the introduction of flogging to the judicial system of Palestine, but any case, however good, must be prejudiced by the resort to violence.—Routier.

**Emphasis On Military Aspect Of U.S. Training**

Washington, Dec. 30.

The Army again laid emphasis on the military aspect of universal training in the face of President Truman's expressed idea that other phases came first.

The War Department issued a new pamphlet summarizing its views on what it called "universal military training." President Truman said recently that "I want the word military left out" of the name of the programme because the "military phases is incidental to what I have in mind."

The pamphlet said a substantial part of the training would be devoted to physical development and that religious opportunities would be amplified. It emphasized that some of the training would be educational in character. Then it said:

"Education, however, would be a by-product. Under no circumstances is it planned to set up a competing educational system. Training will have to justify itself from the viewpoint of its contribution to national security and from none other."

"Training must be directed to this end."

President Truman had said: "I do not like to think of it as a universal military training programme," but a universal training programme to give "our young people a background in disciplinary approach of getting along with one another, informing them of their physical make-up," and instilling responsibility in citizenship.—Associated Press.

**Dominion Status For Newfoundland Forecast**

Montreal, Dec. 30.

Major P. J. Cashin, former Finance Minister of Newfoundland, forecasts a return to "responsible government and full dominion status" for Newfoundland in 12 months.

Among the government's first acts, Major Cashin said, would be a demand for new terms for the lease of military bases to the United States during the war. Such terms, might include tariff concessions on Newfoundland fish entering the United States.

"We were given a raw deal when those arrangements were made," Major Cashin complained. "Large tracts of land near St. Johns and at Argentea were leased to the United States on a 99 year basis," but on a bilateral agreement between the United States and the British Government, without consultation with Newfoundland.

No rent or other compensations had been received, added Major Cashin, who is a member of the national convention now deliberating on the island's return to constitutional government.

Newfoundland's representative government was replaced by Britain with a nominated council when the island ran into financial difficulties.—Associated Press.

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## Who is Prince Philip?

by a Naval Correspondent

IT was stated recently that Prince Philip of Greece, is about to be naturalised as a British subject.

At once—Greece being a sensitive word to many politicians in Britain—there was a question in the House of Commons suggesting—quite erroneously—that special priority is being given to the application.

Additional interest is added to the application by the widely-circulated statements recently that Prince Philip was likely to become engaged to Princess Elizabeth, statements which drew a countering statement from Buckingham Palace that the Princess was "not engaged."

Who is Prince Philip?

He was born on June 10, 1921, in his father's house, in Corfu.

His father was Prince Andrew of Greece and of Denmark, one of the younger sons of King George I, of the Hellenes, brother of our own Queen Alexandra.

His mother was Princess Alice of Battenberg, eldest daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, who became a naturalised British subject, entered the Royal Navy in 1888, rose to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, and was First Sea Lord from two years before the first world war until the end of October, 1914.

Thus Prince Philip is a great-grandson of Queen Victoria and a second cousin of the King.

### Fought Japan

His grandfather, in 1917, in common with all other members of the Royal Family, relinquished his German name. He assumed that of Mountbatten, being granted the titles of Marquis of Milford Haven, Earl of Medina and Viscount Alderney.

His mother's younger brother is Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

It will thus be seen that Prince Philip's grandfather, both his uncles and his first cousin have devoted their lives to the British Navy, which Prince Philip himself entered as a cadet in 1939.

At the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, he was awarded the King's Dirk as the finest all-round cadet of his term and the Eardley Howard Crockett Prize for the best cadet.

In January 1940 he went to sea as a midshipman in the battleship Ramillies. He served subsequently in the cruiser Kent and Shropshire and in the battleship Valiant.

During the Battle of Malapan he was in charge of the searchlight control and for his work was mentioned in Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham's despatches.

In his sub-lieutenant's course he did well, gaining four "firsts," and one "second," and with it nine months' seniority out of a possible ten.

At the age of 21 he was one of the youngest officers to have risen to become second-in-command of a large destroyer and took part in the Sicily landings.

In February 1944 he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Whelp, one of our latest destroyers, and served in the war against Japan, being present at the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay.

### A Leader

On return home in 1946 he joined the staff of the Naval Training Establishment, H.M.S. Glendower, at Pwllheli, in North Wales.

Only officers with the best leadership record are selected for the R.N. Training Establishment, so that his selection for this post alone indicates how well he has done in the Navy.

He has spent nearly all his life in England, having made his home with his uncle, Lord Louis Mountbatten.

He was educated at an English preparatory school, Chesham, and at a Scottish public school, Gordonstoun. He speaks flawless English without trace of accent, and follows on first joining his ship, had the greatest difficulty in believing that their messmates told them that he was a Greek prince.

At school and in the Navy he has shown outstanding abilities as an athlete, a scholar and a leader.

# Sitting on the Fence

by NATHANIEL GUBBINS

"I DON'T know what the world's coming to," said the rich anarchist.

"Nor do I," said the other rich anarchist.

"You can't do a single thing you want to do without going cap in hand to some miserable little Government official."

"And what a Government, too."

"Look at the plans for my little place in the country. I've cut the bedrooms down from 14 to 12 and still I can't get a building licence. What am I to do?"

"Go into the black market, I suppose."

"There you are. That's how the Government demoralises you when you want to be honest. Controls make criminals of us all."

"Decent men driven to bribery and corruption."

"You can't even get a seven-course dinner unless you bribe somebody."

"My wife hands the grocer £5 a week."

"Yet they give more meat to the miners."

"Which is only another bribe to make them work."

"That's the trouble to-day. Nobody wants to work."

"All the working classes want now is something for nothing."

"And houses built for them."

"And to be pampered in their old age."

"I WONDER what they'd say if I took profits from my company and didn't even ring up my secretary every morning?"

"I wonder how they'd like it if we went on strike?"

"After all people like us GIVE something to the world."

"And all we get are controls."

"Rather than have this Government I'd have no Government at all."

"Without a Government you could at least do as you like."

"Eat what you like, wear what you like and build what you like."

"And let those who can't afford it go without."

"It's their own fault if they can't afford it."

"They won't work."

"They don't want to work."

"If I can't make as much as I like and do what I like with it I shall give up work myself."

"So shall I. And live on my capital."

"After all, if you can't build a little place in the country with only 12 bedrooms and with your own money, what can you do?"

"And if you can't get a seven-course dinner without bribery..."

"I don't know what the world's coming to," said the rich anarchist.

"Nor do I," said the other rich anarchist.

At that moment the super atomic bomb fell. The earth rocked, the heavens swayed, and a white-hot tempest shrivelled them to ashes and the whole world with them.

### Social

"I DON'T know what the world's coming to," said the ancient bishop, "I really don't."

"Nor do I," said the other ancient bishop, "it's all rather dreadful."

"So far as young people are concerned moral values simply do not exist."

"It was much the same after the 1914-18 war, only not quite so bad."

"Most people seem to think that war is an excuse for bad behaviour, for the relaxation of moral discipline, for despoiling virtue and for self-indulgence. I don't think we have behaved very badly during or after the South African War."

"No, we did not. Except for Mafeking night, which was an excruciating demonstration of joy and relief among anxious civilians, we behaved very well indeed, though some of the lower orders became rather intoxicated."

"I HEARD that even the dear Queen took a glass of sherry that night."

"I believe she did, God bless her."

"And although I was only a curate at the time I distinctly remember having a glass of claret cup with my mother. It was most enjoyable."

"I'm sure it was. And very proper, too, on such an occasion—especially with your mother, who drank a pint of porter myself—with a cabman."

"A pint? With a cabman? Really?"

"I could see no harm in it, although I was a young curate, too. Besides, London was very gay at the time—and we are all equal in the sight of God, are we not?"

"Of course, of course."

"And he was a very civil fellow. Very civil and most respectful."

"That's the trouble with the world to-day. No respect for the cloth."

"YOU'RE quite right, my dear bishop. That's the root of the whole trouble. Of course, one realises that recent wars have had more effect on people than the South African War, when there were no hardships for anybody but the gallant fellows at the front. But hard-ship is no excuse for cynicism."

"Certainly not. Past experience has shown that the greater the hardships the more people turn to religion. The greater the suffering, the greater the need for spiritual consolation."

"But instead of turning to religion they now turn to politics. They vote Socialist because they believe it to be practical Christianity."

"They do not believe the Church will help them any more. They put their trust in politicians."

"Only the other day a young fellow said to me, 'If we don't like the Government we can turn it out; but if we don't like you, we can't do anything about it.'"

"What do they want? A general election for the clergy?"

"Marriage vows mean nothing to them any more. Chastity is as rare as rubies."

"Rarer, in fact. Only last week I bought my dear wife a ruby brooch smuggled in from Switzerland."

"Their leisure hours are spent in drinking and dancing."

"Or going to the cinema or the theatre."

"Juvenile crime is on the increase."

"There is no respect for parents."

"The churches are less than half full."

"There is no morality anywhere."

"Really," said the ancient bishop, "I don't know what the world is coming to."

"Nor do I," said the other ancient bishop.

At that moment 10,000 aircraft flew over, raining a ghastly dew of gamma rays which withered the two bishops and the whole world, leaving nothing but withered trees, sighing in the last winds of heaven.

### Domestic

"I DON'T know what the world's coming to," said the sulky matron. "I really don't."

"Nor do I," said the other sulky matron.

"My last pair of nylons laddered this morning and the maid gave notice."

"I've had three maids in six months. They all asked double pay wages and wanted to be called Miss Smith and Miss Brown. I wonder who they think they are?"

"There was a time when you had them lining up with their references and they curtsied every time you spoke to them."

"There was a time when I called my maids what I liked. If I wanted to call them Jane I called them Jane, especially if they had fanciful names like Pamela or Cynthia."

"Fancy a maid daring to call herself Cynthia?"

"And they had ten shillings a week, foreign meat for lunch, margarine for tea and no followers."

"If you can get one at all now she smokes at her work and has the radio on all day."

"And if your husband's home a minute late for dinner she gives notice."

"A MAID I had told my husband off for being late and asked him where he'd been. She said, 'Don't give me that stuff about being kept late at the office.'"

"If a maid said a thing like that to my husband I'd be suspicious."

"I was and fired her that evening. It was the first time I've fired a maid since 1939."

"It must have been a great pleasure."

"It was, but it meant doing all the washing up for weeks and weeks. And all the sweeping and cleaning."

"And scrubbing and making the beds and cooking."

"And shopping and trying to charm the butcher in shabby clothes without time to cope with your face."

"THAT'S the trouble to-day, no time to do anything but housework."

"No time to dress nicely if you had anything to wear."

"No time for a hair-do; we time for a facial."

"At an age when we need it most."

"I wonder our husbands come home at all."

"If I'd known I was going to be turned into a middle-aged household drudge I would have remained single."

"So would I, in a bachelor flat with no housework."

"And sardines on toast for supper."

"I don't know what the world's coming to," said the sulky matron.

"Nor do I," said the other sulky matron.

At that moment a little old woman with a foreign accent opened a bag of germs in a quiet country lane and within a week the two sulky matrons and every living thing in the world were dead.

### Rupert and Ninky—3



Outside it is very cold and Rupert has to hurry through cold winds and over the snow-covered common to reach Bill's cottage. Mrs. Budget opens the door to him and looks very worried. "I'm afraid you can't see Bill," she says. "He's not at all well today, and I don't think he'll be up again for a week. Come back again in two days' time and you can go to him." "Oh, I am sorry," cries Rupert. "I'll run home and think what present I can bring for him."

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## According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

The contract in to-day's deal was far from ideal, but the declarer made it worse with his inept management.

South, dealer.  
Both sides vulnerable.

**NORTH**  
♠ 442  
♥ A100763  
♦ 952

**WEST**  
♠ QJ108  
♥ K763  
♦ Q43  
♣ QS

**EAST**  
♠ 853  
♥ Q1085  
♦ K8  
♣ A1004

**SOUTH**  
♠ K9742  
♥ A0  
♦ J6  
♣ KJ87

The bidding:  
North West North East  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠  
2 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠  
3 ♠ 3 ♠ 3 ♠ 3 ♠

North's opening bid was, of course pretty light, and he probably should have passed to one spade, despite his singleton ace, but South's last bid was still too strong.

West opened his safe sequence in spades, knocking out dummy's only

entry to the diamond suit. Declarer led a low club and finessed the jack. West won and returned the spade jack. South took the trick and led the diamond jack, to which West and dummy played low. East, however, also ducked; he was willing to lose his king rather than permit the long diamond suit to be established. Now South was almost through. He led another diamond to the ace, established a club trick by leading toward the king, and finally wound up by taking (in all) two spades, two diamonds, one club and one heart.

Against shrewd defence this was about as good as any declarer could have done in such a miserable contract, but South could have given his opponents a harder fight. At the second trick he should have led a low diamond from dummy—and right there success or failure probably would have hung on West's skill. East could not put up his king, or South would unblock the jack and subsequently finesse to the ten. But when West played low and South put in the jack, West would have to make the excellent play of ducking, or by taking the queen, expose his partner's king to a drop on the next diamond lead.

If South got away with the quick establishment of diamonds, and the enemy did not shift to hearts, the ninth-trick could be won by leading to the club king.

## Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

**ACROSS**  
1—Butt play  
2—Immense  
3—Laser  
4—Wine cup  
5—Another time  
6—Director of  
7—Great president  
8—Fashion again  
9—Worth  
10—Breathes easily  
11—Glider  
12—Poisonous  
13—Birds of prey  
14—Refrigerator  
15—Ship's chaplain  
16—Edwin  
17—Gossip

**DOWN**  
1—Next matters  
2—Pay court to  
3—Stannum (symbol)  
4—Piled  
5—Took (tale of)  
6—Man  
7—Usher  
8—Factor sharpener  
9—Tint  
10—Rehearsal  
11—Antelope  
12—Put on pitch  
13—Pencil  
14—Mute of amnesty  
15—Merry  
16—Comp. matter  
17—Chemical su

**ACROSS**  
1—Legal profession  
2—Native of U. S. &  
3—Mexican disease  
4—Bodies of water  
5—Golf club  
6—Soldier  
7—Those who coys  
8—Claw  
9—Adjoin  
10—Winged  
11—Wings  
12—An Irishman  
13—Chris  
14—Common  
15—Early settlers of  
16—Frenchman or  
17—Profound  
18—Lodger  
19—Glass pump  
20—Mexican father  
21—Austrian painter  
22—List of candidates  
23—Surgeon thread  
24—Woman  
25—Oil round  
26—Form  
27—Network  
28—Hit  
29—One England  
30—Aisle table

## NANCY Modern Merchandising



## By Ernie Bushmiller





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of real men and  
women... fighting  
desperately for  
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**CLAIRE**  
**TREVOR**  
**GLENN**  
**FORD**

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Screen play by Horace McCoy, Lewis Meltzer,  
Michael Blankfort. Directed by GEORGE MARSHALL  
Produced by SAMUEL BISHOFF  
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with Janet BLAIR • Leo BOWMAN  
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Screen play by Lester Kurnack and Adam  
Finkel • Story by John Stone and Sammy Kahn  
Produced and Directed by VICTOR SAVILE

TO-MORROW! 66 THE SKY'S THE LIMIT 66

## Restoration Of Papal Palace At Orvieto

Restoration of the famous 13th century palace of the Pope in Orvieto rapidly neared completion after six months of repair to wartime bomb damage, according to United Press.

Under the supervision of Monsignor Francesco Pieri, Bishop of Orvieto, the historic building is being restored to its old splendour. Its priceless art treasures and museum, inaugurated by Pope Boniface VIII when he began construction of the building in 1290, were not damaged during the war. Allied bombings of the Orvieto area caused a collapse of the central part of the eastern wing of the palace in December 1945. Extensive damage was caused to the roof, and many walls were so seriously weakened that chains were stretched to girdle them against collapse.

The great palace is directly opposite the even more famous Cathedral of Orvieto, one of the most perfect examples of Italian Gothic architecture, which also suffered greatly from concussion that shattered the ancient stained glass windows, damaged the roof and weakened the walls.

The walls of six salons in the palace were so badly damaged that they were torn down. Bishop Pieri said there walls had no historic or artistic value and would be completely replaced.

## Eggs Used In Fight Against Yellow Fever

On the sixth floor of the Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine in London five young men are busy at work producing a yellow powder. It is mankind's first line of defence against the scourge of tropical Africa and large tracts of Central and South America, a vaccine against the dread yellow fever.

The manufacture of the vaccine takes about 10 days and up to three weeks more are needed to test it. A large part in the process is played by the ordinary hen's egg. Over 250 arrive at the laboratories each week and are first incubated for nine days while the embryo grows. Those which prove to be fertile are inoculated with the yellow fever virus and then replaced in the incubator for a further three or four days.

On the twelfth or thirteenth day the embryos are moved from the eggs and ground up with water. After this the mixture is placed in test tubes and spun round at great speed in a centrifuge so that the coarse sediment sinks to the bottom, leaving a turbid brown liquid at the top. This is the vaccine.

By the sixteenth day the vaccine has been turned into a powder. In its final state it looks like a large yellow pill. For inoculation purposes it is dissolved in distilled water and 90 to 95 percent of people who are vaccinated with it are given complete immunity from yellow fever for at least four years.

## Developments In Electronics

New developments in electronics include an apparatus which can measure in 40 seconds the precise amounts of different elements in a metal alloy, states Associated Press.

Another device is a flame radiation measuring instrument with which one person can determine the relative measure of efficiency in six furnaces in less than a half-hour.

Electronics also have entered the musical field with a new electronic organ built by Conn's, of Elkhart, Indiana, which uses vacuum tube oscillators as tone sources.

## NEW PHILIPPINES CAPITAL

Manila, Dec. 30. The Malacanang Press Secretary, Juan Orendan revealed yesterday that Quezon City had been selected as the site of the national capital of the Philippines, according to the Manila Bulletin.

Orendan also disclosed that the administration planned to spend 100,000,000 pesos for the Capitol building. All government buildings would be transferred to the new site if plans materialised.—United Press.

## Indian Art Show For London

Many wonderful achievements of Indian art from 2,500 B.C. to the present day will be the subject of a special exhibition at London's Royal Academy of Art during the winter of 1947-48. The exhibition, which is supported by the British Government and the Government of India, will include paintings, sculpture, textiles and other works.

## Stern, the gangster

The Stern Gang was founded by Abraham Stern, a Jew of Polish descent, who was a student at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem before the war.

He read "Humanities" at the university equivalent of Arts. He was tall, not had dark hair and eyes, and wore glasses.

He had one doctrine: "The world owes me a living." He became a leading member, and by far the most excited one, of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, offshoot of the Revisionist Party.

War caused the Irgun to postpone hostilities with the British. Stern left them and turned gangster. With a few extreme followers from the Irgun, he founded a gang whose purpose was assassination.

First step was to make it financially sound. This he did by robbing a small number of Belgian Jews of thousands of pounds worth of jewels.

Unable to sell the jewels, he offered them back to the owners at twice their value—with a threat of murder if they did not pay up. They paid.

Then Stern started an era of terrorism with political objects in January, 1942. The gang murdered several policemen in Palestine. Twenty-one of them were caught and put in a detention camp and Stern was killed.

Nearly three years later the 21 escaped, but one was killed. A few days later Lord Moyne was murdered in Cairo by members of the gang, who had watched him for days.

Since then the gang have carried out most of the terrorist sabotage and murder in Palestine, now an almost daily occurrence.

The gang is said to be between 300 and 500 strong, split up in small parties. One of its leaders, blond Nathan Friedman, has a reward of £1000 on his head. Haganah, the Jewish Agency's private army of 60,000, has declared war on the Stern gang. They are a future danger in similar method, with the object of stamping out terrorism.

## YORKSHIRE NEWSLETTER

(By B. C. Dunthorne)

Hesley Hall, standing in a 300 acre estate near Doncaster, may become a residential school for crippled children through the generosity of the owner, Major Sir John Whitaker, and a New Zealander. The latter has made a generous donation to a new fund in memory of his son, Flying Officer Bruce Frederick Scott, who was killed in operations.

Hesley Hall is notable for a legend that more than 60 years ago a store of wine was laid in one part of it and was then sealed up. The secret cellar has never been found, and no one knows (if the wine is hidden) whether it is in the house itself or one of the many outbuildings.

The Hall was occupied by the Forces during the war, and there is no record that they, with a reputation for finding things that are supposed to be well preserved secrets, ever came across it.

Once the school is established by the central Council for the care of cripples, it will be maintained by funds from the Ministry of Education, which has already given the scheme its blessing.

The Hall, with its 38 bedrooms and its own private chapel, will provide accommodation for 50 crippled children. There is a private electricity plant and water supply of more than 250,000 gallons on the estate.

Polar Bear Division

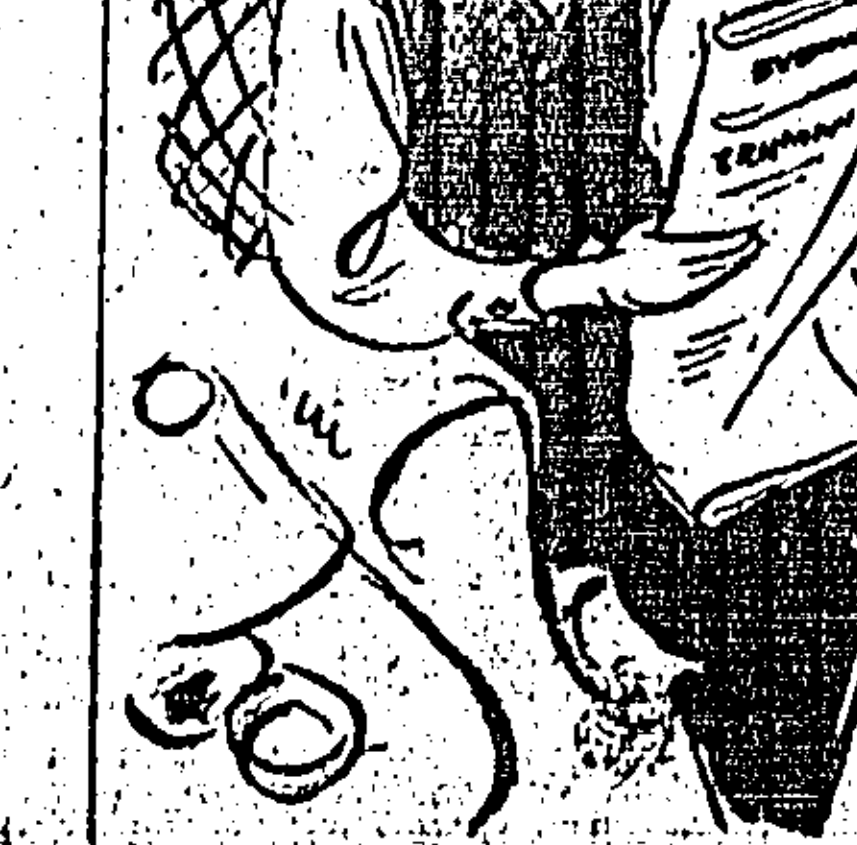
Former members of the famous Polar Bear Division—the 40th (West Riding) Infantry Division were at York recently for the formal handing over of divisional trophies and emblems.

The ceremony took place in the Drill Hall, Colliergate, where Brig. Gen. Sir Edward Whittier, of the West Riding Territorial Army, welcomed back the Division, and the trophies and emblems were received by the Earl of Harewood for safe-keeping while the Division is "hibernating". Before the ceremony there was a service in the Minster.

A thief who broke into a prefabric house on Broadlands Estate, Seacroft, Leeds, is believed to have used a penknife to cut through the outer and inner walls of asbestos. Clothing and other articles, valued at £100, were taken. They belonged to Mr and Mrs. C. Austwick, and most of them had been bought with Mr Austwick's gratuity. Middlesbrough Corporation has decided, through one of its committees, not to let the Town Hall to Charles Shadwell, former BBC conductor, who had intended to give a concert there.

By Galbraith

SIDE GLANCES



"Thanks for letting me go, Pop—and don't forget I'll have lots of time to get my sleep when I get to be as old as you are!"

## Scullers Train Hard For 1948 Olympic Games

Winter has not succeeded in putting a brake on Britain's scullers in their 32 lb. streamlined boats. They are still practising hard on the choppy waters of the river Thames for the 1948 Olympiad.

Among those in hard training are R. D. Burnell of Leander, J. H. Finches of London, B. H. T. Bushnell of Maidenhead and W. H. Fullick of Kingston. Fullick, who is being trained by the veteran Eric Phelps, motors with his boat to Putney from Worthing where he now lives; in the spring he hopes to do most of his sculling in Brighton Harbour. He says he has solved the problem of keeping sculling fit on Britain's small rations by buying a flock of ducks.

Following the Cambridge Trial Eights at the end of November, practice for the 1947 Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race—which will take place on March 29—is in full swing. The Oxford "A" crew has already put in some hard work on the river Isis.

Despite the notorious discomfort of Trial Eights boats, the three Cambridge teams have been making good progress. The standard of the "A" and "B" crews is consistently good throughout. They are being trained by Mr Peter Half-Thomas who last coached Cambridge in 1934. G. C. Thomas, rowing No. 5 in the "A" crew, and the cox are the only Old Blues available for the 1947 Cambridge boat.

Golf sides of both Universities are also practising hard for the University match at Rye next March.

## Teleprinter Link For Britain

Britain's Post Office is planning to install automatic teleprinters working throughout the country.

Operators in each of the 700 offices dealing with more than 60 telegrams daily will be able to dial a code number, and without any manual intervention, will be connected to the office from which the telegram will be delivered. The teleprinter at the distant office will automatically transmit a code to the calling office teleprinter to indicate that the connection has been established correctly—a reliable check.

It is expected that the scheme will be introduced early in 1949, and within five years the whole of Britain should be linked.

A new and improved teleprinter conforming to international standards is being designed, and the five-year plan will provide an opportunity for its introduction.

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Polar Bear Division

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was the biggest  
sucker of all when she  
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## American Goodwill Mission To Tibet

New Delhi, Dec. 29. An American goodwill mission bearing gifts for the Dalai Lama of Tibet, will make the arduous journey

early next year to establish diplomatic relations with Tibet. The journey will be in return for the Tibetan mission, which brought gifts for the President of the United States last year during negotiations with the British Government in New Delhi. The American mission will have to struggle over narrow mountain caravan routes across windswept Himalaya passes. — United Press.



